

## THE ADVOCATE.

## TO MY GRANDMA.

I'm thinking of thee, grandma,  
As twilight softly dies,  
And the golden summer sunset  
Tints the western skies,  
Thus set thy sun in the evening  
Of a noble, well spent life,  
Leaving behind the golden tints  
Of morning, sweet and rife.

I'm thinking of thee, grandma,  
Ah, how dear you were to me,  
Oft the gentle counsel kindly given,  
As I sat beside your knee,  
I'm thinking of the stories  
That I ever loved to hear,  
Of the "good old times" when you were young,  
And the old true friends so dear.

I'm thinking of thy silver hair,  
Thy voice so soft and mild;  
I hear again the fervent words,  
"God bless and keep you child."  
I'm thinking of the happy days  
Now gone I spent with thee;  
In the old homestead on Somerset,  
Where I played in childhood's glee.

I feel again the clinging touch,  
Of those dear old hands, so sweet;  
That have led many an erring one,  
Back to the Saviour's feet.  
Thou art sleeping sweetly, grandma,  
So free from care and pain,  
Unheeded the flowers and sunshine,  
Alike the cold wet rain.

I'm thinking of thee, grandma,  
And I will not have long to wait,  
When in saintly robes you will welcome me,  
At "Heaven's golden gate."

## Americanisms.

Of course, the English language is often incorrectly spoken in England as well as in this country, but to be profitable, criticism, like charity, ought to begin at home.

That we are improving, no one will dispute whose memory goes back for a generation, but it will do us no harm to recall certain words and phrases still current among us for which there is really no justification. Why, for instance, do we now "inaugurate" whatever we do not "initiate," apparently without any idea of what the words signify? Why do we so often "commence" when we begin? Why do we give "ovations" to people, evidently not having rotten eggs in mind? Why do we call an edition of a newspaper an "issue," as if it were something that could be healed? Why do we have recitals of music on a piano-forte, when we do not speak of playing pictures on a canvas?

Why do we say "ain't" for "isn't," and "don't" for "doesn't"? Why do we "indorse" anything except commercial paper and legal documents? Why do we say "square" meal, when round used to be the epithet for things that are perfect honest and admirable? Why do we assert that we "have got" a thing, when "have" will suffice, and why do we make the pleonasm worse by the affection of correctness—"gotten"? Why for "station" or "railway station" do we substitute "depot," which is neither English or French?

On what ground do we declare that we do not "feel like" doing something, meaning that we are not inclined to do it? One may feel like an ass, but how can one feel like doing, or worse, like eating something? Sometimes one even hears the phrase: "Do you feel like beefsteak?" How, pray, does a beefsteak feel? Why should we use "over so much" for "very much," or describe a man as "perfectly y?"

In English, the adverb "quite" means "entirely," "completely," but when we say that some one is "quite well," we mean not that he is perfectly but only tolerably well. We even see in America the phrase "quite a number of persons," as if one number was not as much of a number as another. We talk of a "prominent" citizen, intending to describe him not as protuberant, but simply as eminent. Then again, we ask a friend to "come round" to-morrow, though he may have only to come straight across the street. We say: "You are hereby notified." Instead of: "It is hereby notified to you," and we speak of a fact "transpiring," as if a fact were endowed with an apparatus for breathing.

Why do we deem it elegant to say that a thing was "intimated," when we mean that it was said? And why do we think it sounds fine to speak of a thing being "definitely arranged," when we mean that it was definitely or finally settled? The answer to most of these questions is obviously that such mistakes are made by persons who do not remember, or who have not reflected on the etymology of the words mentioned, which, of course, supplies the key to their true meaning and right use.—(N. Y. Ledger.)

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## They Took Them.

The Americans had a reputation in Europe for thriftiness in money matters even before the beginning of the present century. Undoubtedly they have since justified it; but it is quite sure that they have not justified the reputation for dishonesty which a Dutch traveler attempted to give them, in the last century, in some sketches or stories which he wrote.

An American farmer, this Dutch traveler related, once brought into the Philadelphia market a cart-load of pigeons, and the market was glutted.

After he had failed to sell them at full price, the farmer offered the birds at half-price. There were no purchasers. Finally, not wishing to cart the pigeons home again, he offered to give them away.

"They must be stale," the people said, "or else he wouldn't offer them for nothing."

Seeing that the people would not have his pigeons at all, the farmer, determined to be rid of them, started through the streets, dropping three or four of them out of the cart every few rods; but the people picked them up and ran after him, and, shouting, "Here, man, you're losing your pigeons!" threw them back into the cart.

The farmer was at his wits' end for a moment, but presently lit upon the very way to be rid of his load. He drove up to the edge of the street, leaned back against his cart, and pretended to be asleep, and instantly—says the Dutch chronicler—man, woman and child set to work, and stole every one of the pigeons!—[Ex.]

## They Reach a Good Old Age.

Questions often arise as to the age attained by certain animals, and perhaps it would be convenient for you to know about some of them. Of course it is impossible to tell the exact age reached by wild animals, because we cannot obtain accurate data. It is believed, however, among East Indians that the elephant lives about 300 years. Instances are on record of their having lived 130 years after being captured, though it was not possible to tell how old they were when taken.

The age of the whale is ascertained by the number and size of what is called the "whale-bones," the lamina, or scales of certain organs in the mouth, which increase annually. If this method of computation be correct and it is supposed to be so, whales have been known to live 400 years.

Swans attain the age of 100 years sometimes, and ravens live even longer than that. Some parrots live 80 years. Our domestic fowls live not longer than 12 to 15 years.

Fishes and other water animals all live to a great age. A carp is known to have reached the age of 200 years and ordinary river trout 35 to 50 years.

Camels live from 40 to 50 years, horses from 20 to 30, oxen about 20, sheep 8 or 9, and dogs from 12 to 14.

## One Reason.

One source of the worst poverty is drunkenness. To pour abuse on the drunkard is easy and common. I cannot do it. He is the victim of his circumstances. All tenement house surroundings provoke to drunkenness; they combine all the evils of crowding, heat, stench and utter ugliness. In them privacy, decency, purity, have to struggle for their environments. We must improve the tenement house since we cannot abolish it; we must compete with the saloon. The so-called homes of the poor are not homes. And they have no clubs but the saloon. One who has pursued an evil course from childhood is almost always past help at 25, but the children can be saved. They are not being saved; they are passing from bad to worse; the church has almost deserted them, and nothing can rescue them but an awakened Christian sentiment that will not rest until their surroundings have become such as will give the divinity within them some chance to grow. To help our brothers to-day we must both study his misfortunes and take off our coats. And I am convinced that the work to be done to-day can be done only by a converted church.—[Ex.]

A carpenter by the name of M. S. Powers, fell from the roof of a house in East Des Moines, Iowa, and sustained a painful and serious sprain of the wrist, which he cured with one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says it is worth \$5 a bottle. I cost him 50 cents. For sale by T. G. Julian.

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All work made of first-class material and by skilled workmen. Call and examine stock and learn prices.

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It gives a grace of thirty days in payment of all premiums.

It gives a special rate covering first two years of insurance.

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## BUSINESS IN KENTUCKY IN 1890.

NEW YORK LIFE	\$4,467,850.00
Equitable	2,448,270.00
Mutual Benefit	1,804,747.00
Mutual Life	1,419,500.00
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"Why do you spit at me?" said the glow-worm.  
"Why do you 'shine'?" said the toad.

The people of Kentucky are invited to consider these matters carefully before insuring elsewhere.

Insurance men who contemplate engaging in the life insurance business WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST to call on or address

## Kentucky Branch Office,

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—AND ALL PORTS—

West and Northwest, South and Southwest.  
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Mail Express Daily Daily  
Daily Ex-press Ex-press

Lexington Lve	7:55am	6:15pm	8:45pm	11:40pm
Winchester	8:25am	7:45pm	7:15pm	12:20pm
St. Sterling	8:55am	7:15pm	7:45pm	1:00pm
MT. STERLING	9:25am	7:45pm	8:15pm	1:30pm
Olive Hill	9:55am	8:15pm	8:45pm	2:00pm
Ashland	10:25am	8:45pm	9:15pm	2:30pm
Cattlettsburg	10:55am	9:15pm	9:45pm	3:00pm
Huntington	11:25am	9:45pm	10:15pm	3:30pm

West Bound. DAILY

Huntington Lve	6:00am	1:20pm	6:25pm
Cattlettsburg	6:25am	1:45pm	6:50pm
Ashland	6:50am	2:10pm	7:15pm
Olive Hill	7:15am	2:35pm	7:40pm
MT. STERLING	7:40am	3:00pm	8:10pm
Winchester	8:10am	3:30pm	8:40pm
Lexington	8:40am	4:00pm	9:10pm

LIMITED VESTIBULE EXPRESS runs daily and has vestibule Pullman Sleepers between Lexington and Huntington. Make direct connections at Lexington with C. & O. At Ashland with S. V. Ry. At Winchester with K. C. R. R. north and south bound, and at Lexington with L. & N. L. S. and C. N. O. & T. P. Railroads.

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